

## U.S. to send advanced arms to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — Sophisticated U.S. arms including fighter planes and television-guided missiles are due to be sent to Israel by the United States despite President Reagan's decision to withhold shipment of 1,400 destructive cluster shells, officials said Tuesday. The arms include 11 F-15 fighter planes, assorted missiles and armoured personnel carriers, the officials said. The delay in shipping the anti-personnel cluster artillery shells, pending the results of an investigation into their use by Israeli forces fighting in Lebanon, was announced Tuesday by Mr. Reagan. But the White House said the delay order did not affect the shipment of other arms to Israel.

# Jordan Times

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## Happy Eid

AMMAN — The Chief Qadi (Islamic justice), announced here the sighting of the crescent for the month of Shawwal, indicating the end of Ramadan, which makes today, Wednesday July 21, the first day of Eid Al Fitr and the beginning of the month of Shawwal.

Due to the Eid holiday the Jordan Times will not be published on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, (July 22-July 25) and will appear again on Monday July 26. We take this opportunity to wish all our readers and advertisers a very happy holiday.

Eid Mubarak.

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### Badran leaves holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran left Amman today to spend the 'Eid Al Fitr' holiday outside the country. A decree has been issued appointing Information Minister Anwar Odeh as acting prime minister and defence minister during Mr. Badran's absence abroad.

### olan Druze all off strike

IL AVIV (R) — Leaders of the 4,000-strong Druze community in the Golan Heights decided today to call off a five-month-old strike against Israel's occupation of the former Syrian territory. Druze representatives reported that Druze leaders met in the Golan town of Majdeldins and decided to end the strike, which has been largely ignored both by the public and by Israel. Druze themselves since last month's Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The leaders issued a statement asking for Israeli assurances that their land would not be confiscated, that they be exempt from military duty and that their children be allowed to travel to unoccupied areas for studies. The government said it would consider the request.

### 30,000 need help in Lebanon

AMMAN (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said Tuesday it estimated nearly 200,000 Palestinian refugees were in need of help as a result of the fighting in Lebanon. A press release, UNRWA said it was arranging for more than 1,000 tons of food to be supplied to needy refugees between now and the end of the year. Many families were not only destitute but also homeless, so UNRWA is arranging to supply tents, cooking utensils, plastic water containers and drinking mugs and for 35,000 families, it added. UNRWA said its shopping trip was made on the assumption that up to 175,000 people needed help as a result of the fighting in addition to 16,000 regular ration recipients in North Lebanon and Bekaa Valley, east of Beirut. It said governments and voluntary organisations were being asked to provide cash to enable UNRWA to buy the required goods or to provide aid in kind.

### Mubarak sends message to Reagan

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has sent a message to President Reagan assuring the need for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Tuesday. Quoting Mubarak's foreign policy adviser, Osama Baz, the agency said the message emphasised that overall settlement must include the right of self-determination for Palestinians. The message, scribbled by Dr. Baz as very pertinent, also dealt with the Gulf war, between Iraq and Iran and renewed tension between Syria and Ethiopia. MENA said.

### Somali envoy infers in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Somali Defence Minister Mohammad Ali Samatar today discussed the Somali-Ethiopian dispute with President Anwar Mubarak and gave the Egyptian leader a message from Somali President Mohammad Ad Barre. Mr. Samatar declined to say whether the message contained a Somali request for military assistance, but said it dealt with the conflicts in the Horn of Africa. He said that battles were being fought between the Ethiopian and Somali armies following a major Ethiopian offensive. Lt. Gen. Umar, who arrived here Monday, said the attack was repulsed and the Ethiopians suffered heavy casualties. Ethiopia says the fighting from its territory involves only a rebel Somali democratic Salvation Front.

## Hassan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein was at the head of those receiving His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at his return to Amman on Tuesday at the end of a private visit to London which lasted several days. During the visit, Prince Hassan met with the Prince of Wales and high-ranking British officials and had talks with them on the Middle East situation and a number of issues of interest to the two countries.

Earlier, Prince Hassan visited Turkey and met with the Turkish president and prime minister and a number of Turkish officials. He also visited several economic enterprises and institutions in Turkey. During the visit, Prince Hassan was awarded an honorary doctorate degree from the Bosphorus University.

## Iranian invasion crushed, Iraq says

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Tuesday its forces had killed 10,000 Iranian soldiers since the Gulf war flared back to life a week ago. The figure was announced by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, who told a news conference: "Iran's offensive has been crushed and they have suffered heavy losses."

At the same time Mr. Aziz said Iraq was ready to enter negotiations, direct or indirect, with the Iranian government.

"We are ready to end the war immediately," Mr. Aziz said.

Presenting a tally of the week's conflict, Mr. Aziz said Iraq had destroyed 200 tanks, 60 armoured cars, 73 troops, carriers and 35 cannons.

He said Iraq had captured 39 Chieftain and T-55 tanks and 817 prisoners.

Mr. Aziz said three Iranian aircraft, including one helicopter, had been shot down.

The figure he gave for downed aircraft supported reports that Iranian air activity had been low.

The minister told the news conference that Iraq had "complete mastery of the air."

(Continued on page 3)

## Brezhnev supports U.N. peacekeepers for Lebanon

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has given his support to proposals for a United Nations force to supervise withdrawal of besieged Palestinian forces from western Beirut.

But the 75-year-old Kremlin chief, interviewed by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, repeated an earlier warning that he would "categorically oppose" any U.N. participation in the force.

The interview was published in advance Tuesday by the official TASS news agency.

"We are not against the idea of separating (Palestinian) forces defending Beirut and Israeli troops as a first step. To this end one could use U.N. forces, especially as U.N. forces are already in Lebanon in accordance with a Security Council resolution," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"It stands to reason that as before we will categorically oppose any appearance on Lebanese territory of U.S. forces. We have already issued a warning on this count," he added.

Earlier this month Mr. Brezhnev sent a note to President Reagan warning him against sending any U.S. Marines to Lebanon to supervise withdrawal of Palestinian forces.

Mr. Reagan had stated agreement in principle to U.S. participation if all parties involved in the month-old conflict agreed.

## No clues yet in AUB kidnap

BEIRUT (R) — The acting president of the American University of Beirut (AUB), David Dodge, has disappeared without trace after being kidnapped at the campus on Monday, university officials said Tuesday.

They said there were no clues to the whereabouts of Mr. Dodge, an American, since gunmen hit him on the head and bundled him into a car as he walked from his office to his residence.

Lebanese security services and those of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were helping in the search, the officials said.

Mr. Dodge, in his late 40s, is regarded as the most prominent American remaining in besieged West Beirut. AUB officials said he had struggled to keep the university's academic life and medical services running despite the present crisis.

Referring to the search for him, Vice-President Samir Thabet told a press conference Tuesday: "So far, we have got absolutely nothing." Dr. Thabet said some faculties



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday receives His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who returned from a private visit to London (Petra photo)

## Non-aligned team fails to enter Beirut

NICOSIA (R) — A committee set up by the Non-Aligned Movement to try to solve the Lebanese conflict has failed to gain access to Beirut, an official statement issued in Nicosia said Tuesday.

The movement's coordinating bureau, meeting here last week, charged the committee with making an urgent visit to Lebanon to consult the Beirut government and the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) besieged in the Lebanese capital.

But a statement Tuesday from the office of Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis, who chaired the conference, said the nine-member committee, headed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, was prevented from visiting Beirut.

"Although the foreign minister of Lebanon would welcome the committee's visit, he could give no guarantees on security or access since these matters are out of the hands of the Lebanese government,"

Mr. Aziz said Iraqi losses had been light, but he declined to give details.

Mr. Aziz said his figures referred to the fighting between July 13 and 1800 local time (1400 GMT) Tuesday.

The latest Iraqi communiqué said Iraqi forces had killed 349 Iranian soldiers during Tuesday east of Basra and had destroyed 11 tanks.

The communiqué said that two "large enemy naval targets" were destroyed at Khur Moussa at the northern end of the Gulf, but gave no further details.

It said Iranian troops approached Iraqi positions in the northern sector of the front but had been driven back, leaving six men killed.

Another minor skirmish was reported in the central sector.

Mr. Aziz said most of the fighting had been in the south and that other sectors were relatively quiet during the week.

Meanwhile, Iran said its invasion forces had fought off renewed Iraqi offensives and warned Baghdad against bombing civilian targets.

(Continued on page 3)

## IRA claims responsibility for strikes at Hyde Park, Regent's Park

## 9 killed, 48 injured in London bombs

LONDON (R) — Nine people were killed, eight of them soldiers, and 48 people were injured Tuesday in devastating London bomb attacks by Irish Republican guerrillas.

The first of two bombs ripped through a detachment of Queen Elizabeth's household cavalry as the troopers rode through Hyde Park to the ceremonial changing of the horseguard in Whitehall.

The second bomb exploded under a military bandstand in Regent's Park where an army band was playing to crowds of bystanders.

## U.S. to seek renegotiation of nuclear ban

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has decided to ask the Soviet Union to renegotiate some provisions of two treaties limiting nuclear testing in order to strengthen measures to detect cheating, senior U.S. officials said Tuesday.

The officials told reporters the proposed new negotiations would have priority in presidential policy over current efforts to reach agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

They said treaties signed in 1974 and 1976 and not yet ratified by the U.S. Senate contained verification measures which were not adequate to detect possible Soviet violations.

The officials, who briefed reporters on condition they were not identified, said the Reagan administration felt great uncertainty over whether or not the Soviet Union had violated the two treaties.

The first treaty limits underground nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT, or about 10 times the explosive power of the atom bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima during the Second World War.

## Israeli bombers stage mock raids over Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes flew mock bombing raids over Beirut Tuesday just before crucial talks were due to be held in Washington on the seven-week-old war between Israelis and Palestinians in Lebanon.

Correspondents watched one plane roar down in a steep dive and release a glowing flare designed to confuse heat-seeking missiles. Trails of smoke from flares dropped in earlier mock bombing runs drifted in the hazy sky.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon on June 6, is demanding the removal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from the country as the price of calling off a threatened all-out attack on Beirut.

The PLO has reportedly agreed in principle to go. But Palestinian sources said it was holding out in the hope of using its departure to promote its campaign for an independent state.

The mock bombing raids were the Israeli air force's most dramatic appearance over Beirut for many days.

Israeli planes have not bombed the city since late last month and the basis for a possible settlement of the stalemate appeared in sight.

Since then fighting between the besieging Israeli army and the 5,000 to 6,000 fighters entrenched in Beirut has taken the form of fierce artillery and rocket exchanges during which wide areas of the densely-populated capital have been shelled.

A ceasefire has been in force now for more than a week and was still being generally observed Tuesday.

The Palestinian sources said the PLO was looking for increased recognition of the Palestinian cause by the United States in return for concessions on its presence in Lebanon.

The sources said that ideally the commandos wanted Washington to open direct talks with the PLO. Diplomatic efforts to resolve the critical situation in Lebanon

have virtually ground to a halt over the last week with all sides looking to the Washington meeting between President Reagan and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Khalim Khaddam for a breakthrough.

But political sources cautioned that, even if the talks produced what might be described as progress, it might not be enough to convince the Israelis that an agreement on the PLO leaving Lebanon was finally about to be reached.

Israeli leaders have expressed impatience at the speed of negotiations and the Israeli military has stepped up activity around the beleaguered western sector of Beirut.

Security sources said a few shells exploded in the long-devastated commercial district of Beirut near the city's seafont.

There were no reports of any casualties but the port of Beirut closed for a time, the sources said. They had no information about who fired the shells.

The port and the commercial district lie on the dividing line between West Beirut, controlled by the Palestinians and Lebanese

leftists, and the eastern sector in the hands of right-wing openly cooperating with Israel.

Israel: wait and see

Israel Tuesday adopted a wait-and-see attitude towards the talks in Washington.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to say what Israel expected to emerge from the meeting.

"We'll be wiser after the talks," he said.

Israeli officials also withheld comment on President Reagan's decision to hold up a shipment of cluster bombs after Israel admitted it had used the bombs during its invasion of Lebanon.

Israel insists that it aimed the cluster bombs only against Syrian and Palestinian military targets and did not violate U.S. regulations on use of the explosives, made of canisters which spray tiny bombs over a wide area.

Israel Radio quoted official sources as saying that the delay in delivering more cluster bombs appeared a further signal of U.S. disapproval of any planned Israeli attack on West Beirut.

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The port and the commercial district lie on the dividing line between West Beirut, controlled by the Palestinians and Lebanese

## Reagan confers with Saud, Khaddam

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan conferred with the Saudi and Syrian foreign ministers Tuesday in an urgent effort to reach a peaceful solution to the situation in Lebanon.

Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria met together at the White House with the president as the United States sought to persuade Arab countries to accept an estimated 6,000 Palestinian commandos encircled in West Beirut

by Israeli forces.

U.S. officials said negotiations for ending the conflict began with the June 6 Israeli invasion were at an impasse, with the issue of the commandos a main stumbling block to U.S. hopes for a pullback of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

As the two foreign ministers met Mr. Reagan, the White House voiced relief over a reported decision by Israel to permit some food supplies to reach Beirut.

The White House, which Monday stopped the shipment of cluster bombs to Israel while Mr. Reagan studied its explanation for using the U.S.-made weapon in Lebanon, at the same time criticised the blockade of essential civilian supplies for west Beirut.

Prince Saud and Mr. Khaddam met for more than two hours Monday with Secretary of State George Shultz. Mr. Khaddam then met privately with Mr. Shultz, and Prince Saud had a private

45-minute session with him Tuesday.

The Saudi minister said there had been pertinent talk of the question of the evacuation of the Palestinian forces and indicated a major problem from the Arab viewpoint was uncertainty whether Israel would lift its siege of West Beirut if the PLO left.

Mr. Khaddam, whose country has far less friendly relations with

(Continued on page 3)

## 'Israelis have devastated Lebanon'

PARIS (R) — A Palestinian leader in Beirut has accused the Israeli army of following a scorched earth policy in a bid to wipe out the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Khalil Al Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, leader of the PLO's military wing, told the left-wing French newspaper Liberation in an interview published Tuesday.

"The Israeli army has destroyed everything in its path during its advance. Nothing has been spared: Culture, civilisation, animals, social institutions, embassies, other buildings—a true scorched earth policy."

"The enemy tanks will advance, but not without being made to pay the price."

Asked about the possibility of a final assault on Beirut by encircling Israeli forces, he said: "We have taken every precaution. We will fight house by house."

"We have already staged a strong resistance, and caused heavy losses."

Mr. Wazir said the southern town of Damour, once a Palestinian stronghold, had been destroyed in the Israeli advance.

He said the senior Palestinian in charge of the defence of Damour had estimated that 3,000 tonnes of shells and bombs were dropped on the town by the Israelis.

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## HOME REPORTS

## Pollution and the environment

## Waste disposal: Earth cannot absorb all that

By Mustafa M. Salma

In general we have so far operated on the assumption that earth, air and water in our biosphere would absorb all waste products generated by us indefinitely. We have to realise how that the atmosphere, the earth, and the sea are finite and that nature's capacity to assimilate more waste is over. Nowhere is this more evident than in the area of solid waste disposal. Our rising standard of living, combined with our increasing imports of canned and packaged products has produced a staggering amount of accumulated waste and refuse.

While the volume of refuse is growing constantly in our towns and cities, the disposal problems are becoming daily more pressing and are still primitive.

Historically, the cheapest method of solid waste disposal has been open dumps where raw garbage have produced severe problems affecting public health and the environment.

Rats, flies, and other disease carriers breed in our open dumps, in our improperly stored refuse, and in our residential areas where food and shelter are available. Furthermore, open dumps can contribute to ground water pollution through leaching to air pollution through fires, and consequently they lead to loss of land value. Among the diseases that have been directly or indirectly associated with open dumps are

plague, dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever, trachoma, trichinosis and anthrax.

A sanitary land fill method reduces these health hazards by covering the garbage with earth. However, poorly designed landfills can still contaminate our drinking ground water sources through leaching. Accordingly, this landfill practice should also be greatly restricted as acceptable sites, and must be located away from population centres and ground water sources.

Conventional incineration provides a significant volume reduction by a factor of 80 per cent to 90 per cent and alleviates the ground water pollution resulting from leachate from open dumps and landfill sites. However, it introduces new environmental and economic problems. Incinerators are expensive to build and require know-how and skilled staff for their operation. In addition, air pollution standards cannot be met without installing costly stack gas scrubbing equipment. The ash residue from incineration is biologically inactive and landfilling is still required, while the resource recovery is nil.

At present, everything that goes into the municipal waste stream is thrown onto open dumps and burned. Large amounts of recyclable material and energy are thus discarded. Therefore, the systematic recovery of materials and energy from this untapped resource clearly represent a major

goal in resource conservation and should command our attention. It also offers a means of disposing of refuse in an environmentally acceptable way.

"The pyrolysis system is a process where the physical and chemical composition of organic matter brought about by the action of heat in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic conditions). When solid waste is heated, the organic fraction (primarily cellulose) is broken down into compounds of simpler molecular structure, primarily hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, and carbon dioxide. By controlling certain operating parameters, such as temperature, pressure, operating time, and the presence of catalysts, it is possible to control what products are formed: Synthetic liquid fuel or fuel gases." The remainder of the feedstock can be processed further to recover ferrous metals, aluminium, and glass.

Environmentally, air pollution from pyrolysis is considerably less than that produced by incineration and, subsequently, flue gas cleaning requirements and related costs are greatly reduced. Furthermore, volume reduction achieved by pyrolysis is high (comparable to incineration) and the compact solid residue is sterile and ideal for landfilling.

In conclusion, the pyrolysis system appears to be economically attractive, environmentally sound, and capable of realistic resource recovery.

## How to distribute income without causing inequality

By Dr. Fayez A. Tarawneh

INCOME distribution in developing countries has recently drawn increasing attention from economists, and other social scientists. The classical doctrine that the primary solution to poverty and distributive inequality can lie in economic development is now being challenged by recent empirical evidence suggesting that income inequality is increasing rather than decreasing even in countries with rapid development.

One need not recite history to come to the point. Societies have always had to contend with limited resources, i.e., with scarcity. They have also had to contend with the contradictions between the satisfaction of individual desires and needs and social welfare. These issues (individualism and collectivism) have led individuals and societies into substantial differences in how to achieve these conflicting objectives with the scarce resources available. Frequently, the resolution of the complex and often conflicting objectives has been facilitated by focusing on one or another objective at a time, depending on which one seemed most important and deserving of higher priority at the time. Later on, circumstances would change implying a different ordering of priorities and a different objective to be focused on. Cyclical changes in objectives and issue selection have emerged from the experience.

Although these issues are clearly interdependent, they have been frequently addressed almost autonomously by different groups. Hence arises the varied emphasis on one or the other of the issues from period to period and from space to space. Current interest in distributive questions is yet another manifestation of this "cyclical" approach to the resolution of society's interrelated and multifaceted objectives in the face of resource limitations.

If the problems confronting the scholar addressing these questions seem great, the problems confronting the decision-maker are considerably greater. The decision-maker who thought, not too long ago, that economic development was the solution to poverty and income inequality must be disillusioned by the contrary pattern that has characterised economic growth in most countries in recent decades. The phenomenon is most acute in the case of less developed countries (LDCs). A considerable number of LDCs have achieved rapid economic development and growth, especially after World War II. Yet, their distributive problems have multiplied and expanded tremendously. The pattern would seem to indicate the existence of a trade-off between growth and "equity". Is this trade-off inevitable? If it is, what

kind of priority order should govern the decision-maker's policy?

This dilemma is further complicated by two concurrent concerns. First, most LDCs have engaged in long-term development plans, which have been implemented to varying degrees and in different ways, but almost always focusing on the development objective. Does the apparent trade-off between development and distribution suggest that these development plans should be reconstructed to focus on the distributive objective? Aside from the problems that would have to be resolved if development plans were to be fundamentally reoriented, the decision-maker is constrained by innumerable socio-political issues, which are prominent and relevant to his position.

Second, despite the considerable efforts of LDCs to achieve rapid development, the gap between them and the developed countries (DCs) has by no means diminished. If anything, the gap has, in many respects at least, increased. In view of this, should LDCs concentrate on obtaining a greater share of the world's resources in the name of "equity" rather than applying themselves to internal development? Taken a step further, the question implies a choice between two policy orientations, one towards domestic economics, the other towards international politics.

## Economic variables

Obviously, these questions cannot be answered by the economist alone. There can be little disagreement that the variables which shape the patterns of income distribution are not strictly economic variables. Structural and institutional variables have no less influence on these patterns than economic variables. Furthermore, the dynamics of change in structures and institutions, as well as economic patterns are of great consequence to growth and distribution. And to recognise the multiplicity of variables engendered by raising these questions is to recognize the need to draw upon the talents and efforts of analysts from a variety of disciplines. While it is possible to formulate answers or policies which may be adequate by one discipline's criteria, the same answers or policies may well prove wrong, ineffective, or even counterproductive by the criteria of another. The economist who recommends rapid growth and economic development, for instance, may have an easy task in producing economic justification thereof. But, by the same token he can do little to satisfy the concern of the sociologist, the social psy-

chologist, or the politician who may have to be concerned with a different set of variables, and the welfare of specific segments of the population.

Given these considerations, the researcher is compelled to make choices necessitated by practical and intellectual constraints. And while economists can hardly play the role of sociologists and political scientists, economic analysis of income distribution is no less valid or less important. In addressing the issue of income distribution as an economic problem in any analytical study, especially those directed towards policy consideration, the researcher should not underestimate the role of non-economic variables. On the contrary, one should be in search of some tentative propositions which can be further tested by economists and non-economists alike. This choice is dictated as much by the magnitude and importance of the problem as by the availability of the relevant information.

Viewed within this perspective, income inequality is not only a macro problem, but a micro one as well. According to better understanding the nature of inequality and how to deal with it, it is necessary to examine the distributive pattern and changes therein in detail.

How do different economic units and institutions contribute to total inequality? What roles, and to what degree, do regional, sectoral, occupational and other differences play in explaining overall income inequality? This decomposition of total inequality is not only analytically useful, but it is also relevant. Policy recommendations for the reduction in the magnitude of the problem of inequality have to be specific enough to be operational. Disaggregation permits this sort of specificity.

## Jordan's example

Jordan can be considered a very useful case study of this type because it provides a prototypical example of relatively rapid economic growth on the one hand, and of inequality in the distribution of income, on the other hand—in addition to structural changes in the economic, social and demographic variables that took place in the process of development. But, unfortunately, the collection of adequate panel data for Jordan over a sufficiently long period of time would require resources well beyond those available to us at the present time. And without any doubt, all concerned institutions should take the task of providing these information very seriously or else one of our development objectives and social priorities will always remain vague.

## Everyone's Lebanese mess

By Ibrahim Bakr

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is a member of the PLO Central Committee and a former president of the Jordanian Bar Association.

Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement is currently waging the fifth Arab-Israeli doyen, which by entering its second month, has become the longest war in the history of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Although the resistance movement is in a very difficult position because of Israel's military siege of West Beirut and its intensive naval, air and ground shelling, Israel is nevertheless in a much more difficult position than the Palestinian resistance surrounded in West Beirut.

The objective of the Israeli-American strategic alliance behind invading Lebanon is to eliminate the struggle capability of the PLO and aims at several goals:

— To consolidate Zionism's full usurpation of Palestine.

— To disunite the Arabs from one united people aspiring to achieve their political unity and to build an economically, politically and militarily strong democratic society into disunited peoples with no national sense of belonging ruled by police states suppressing them and accepting subservience to the United States and Israel.

— To allow Israel to usurp more Arab lands. After the Golan Heights was usurped, Israel would usurp part of southern Lebanon and part of Jordanian territories.

— To make Israel a colonial state spreading its influence and domination to all or most parts of the Arab homeland to achieve monopoly of economic, commercial and financial benefits.

— To add the Middle East region to the U.S. sphere of influence, achieve an American-Israeli-Arab strategy after the Palestinian revolution is safely out of the way. This would also lead Arab-Americans to support this type of strategy specially when all Arab regimes will have no pretext or justification for their hostility to the American imperialists.

Among the subversive signs characterising the official Arab attitude are the following:

— The Arabs are acting just as onlookers with regard to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and are doing nothing to stop Israel from slaughtering the Palestinian resistance fighters and the Lebanese National Movement so as to transform Lebanon into a region subjected to Israel's total influence.

— The Arab official attitude is restraining the Arab masses and suppressing their indignation and wrath.

— Arab regimes are refusing to impose any diplomatic, economic, trade or financial sanctions on America, despite the fact that official Arab circles recognise Washington's role in the invasion by condoning Israel's aggression and helping it to slaughter the Palestinian resistance fighters.

— Arab governments are accepting Washington to play the role of arbitrator at a time when the U.S. is adopting the role of an adversary.

— The official Arab stand of refusing to hold an Arab summit or stalling to hold such meeting hoping that Israel's cannons rockets and bombs will choke West Beirut and its fighters. In contrast, the international community found it necessary to hold a U.N. Security Council session and U.N. General Assembly meeting after the U.S. had paralysed the council's effectiveness.

— The Arab foreign ministers who met recently have failed to take an effective and drastic resolution to restrain the American-Israeli aggression. They only agreed to set up a follow-up committee that eventually invited Israel's little ally Bashir Gemayel to beg his assistance. The committee also formed delegations to tour capitals of the five big powers to beg for sympathy.

Few thousand heroes of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese nationalist movement fighters in West Beirut have succeeded in manoeuvring Israel and its army into a major political and military predicament. They have also succeeded in exposing the United States. These few thousand Palestinian and Lebanese men stopped the ground, air and naval assaults and advance of the Israeli army on the gates of West Beirut with their light and medium weapons, because they have the will of fighting and because of the democratic relationship linking the rank and file of the fighters with their commanders. This heroic epic stand of these few thousand fighters is a lesson for us to learn from.

Without entering into a futile discussion with the defeatists and the cowards about the disparity between the Arabs and Israel's

heavy and technologically advanced weapons, the Arab citizen is asking: Why does not the Arab states benefit from the tactics of resistance war in Lebanon by turning their armies and heavy ground and air weapons to defensive purposes and then intensify throwing their special forces into offensive combat in the form of a guerrilla warfare? The special forces existing within every Arab army are basically commando forces in terms of training and armament and they are more effective in inflicting very high casualties on the Israeli army which is now spread in Lebanon. Cannot four Arab states for example, through serious, genuine and sincere cooperation, provide a large joint force of their special forces and send it to the battlefield in Lebanon? Of course they can if they want to. If they do so while the Palestinian resistance is still fighting, the course of the war would drastically be changed.

Inflicting several thousand casualties on the Israeli army by sending a sufficient force composed of the Arab special forces to the battlefield in Lebanon would shatter the morale of the Israeli army and cause a shock within the Israeli society, particularly that many Jews are raising their voices in protest against the war.

Some people might try to belittle the importance of the idea I am offering on the pretext that I am a civilian and ignorant in military science. My reply to this is that I have reached this conviction after talk and discussion with military personnel with good knowledge and long combat experience.

However, if the Arab states which are capable of military action continue to refrain from entering the battlefield or not resume fighting in the manner I have explained above, they should at least, collectively or individually, take the negative measure of imposing diplomatic, economic, commercial and financial sanctions against the United States; or they should at least serve a serious notice to the United States that they would impose such sanctions unless the United States issues its orders to its stooge, Israel, to lift the siege from West Beirut and withdraw from Lebanon immediately.

The reasoning of certain Arab rulers that they would not be dragged into a war which Israel fixes its time and defines its place is false reasoning. It is a misleading reasoning intended to justify their inability to act. Everyone knows that Israel will not stop carrying out aggression every now and then. Even several months before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, everyone knew that Israel was massing its forces on Lebanon's borders to invade it. Despite everything, the vanquished has to defend himself without taking into consideration the calculations of strength or weakness, and this is the nature of things. Otherwise, Britain should have surrendered in the first year of World War II in the face of the superior German war machine, and the Soviet Union should have surrendered also when the forces of Nazi Germany stormed Soviet towns and villages in the first years of the war, and the small Vietnamese people should have surrendered to the American military might.

If the governments of the Arab states continue to refrain from taking positive military action against Israel or negative punitive action against the United States, the least which can be said about these governments is that they are below the minimum national feeling and dignity and that such attitude can only facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Israeli invasion and the objectives of the Israeli-American strategic alliance, despite their intentions because what is important is the results.

The Arab masses were not surprised with the attitude of their governments. I said in a lecture in Amman in November 1981 verbatim: "However, despite Israel's usurpation of Palestine and its continuous aggression, and despite the organic and strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, one can only be stunned from his daily observations at the continuous growth of U.S. interests in the Arab homeland."

One is astonished to see some Arab regimes ally themselves overtly or covertly with the United States and support its relentless and declared endeavours to liquidate the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the American-Israeli concept of peace.

Undoubtedly, the sweeping majority of the Arab masses from the Arabian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean, despite the misled and misleading media, are fully aware of the fact that the United States is

the first enemy of the Arab Nation, that the United States is fighting the Arabs through Israel, and that there is no way for liberating Palestine and liquidating the racist, fascist and aggressive Zionist entity, which is organically linked with the imperialism. However, the aspirations of the Arab masses and the attitude of the Arab rulers are mountains apart."

The Arab rulers are of two categories: There are those who believe that their existence as rulers and heads of state is dependant on a strong America, or even the strongest nation on earth. Therefore they consider the Arab-Israeli conflict as a marginal and secondary one and so they are not affected in the least by the daily insults which the U.S. levels against them and their Arab Nation through them. Neither are they moved by Israel's measures to Judaize Arab territory, its killings and destruction, and expanding the scope of its aggression.

Those of other category prefer the non-aligned slogans, which emanated at the Bandung Conference in 1955, without taking into account the changes that took place on the international political scene. After neutralising the Non-Aligned Movement, America moved to the next step: that of imposing its domination over the Third World, particularly the non-socialist countries by arguing that no danger really faces these nations except that of the Soviet "threat", and that all nations should enter into a comprehensive strategy to confront the Soviet "threat" and forget about what America considers small and secondary conflicts like the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Despite the attempt to close official Arab ranks after the treason committed by Sadat's regime in Egypt through the convening of the Baghdad summit, the results so far remained in favour of the American-Israeli design. The United States has moved to the phase of public declaration of its strategic alliance with Israel alongside with building its military bases in several Arab countries. Under these conditions, the summit of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front held its fifth conference in Benghazi, Libya and issued a number of very important resolutions which we hope will be implemented on the collective Arab level, or at least be implemented by the largest possible number of Arab regimes. At worst, we hope that those who drafted the resolutions would be committed to their implementation.

As soon as the resolutions of the Arab Confrontation and Steadfastness Front were known, Saudi Arabia began to dissuade some of the front's members from submitting these resolutions to the Arab summit which was scheduled to be held in Fez in Morocco in November 1981.

I would like make the following remark: The Arab summit which convened in Fez and then broke up, was hanging on all-out Arab consensus based on a unified Arab stand as adopted by the Arab confrontation and steadfastness states. In my view members of this front are now at the touchstone: Either they show that they are faithful to their resolutions and serious in implementing them, or otherwise, pretend to attack and curse the deviators but secretly wish these deviators succeed in liquidating the Arab-Israeli conflict... and so they feel relieved.

In a study on human rights in the Arab homeland published in Aug. 1981, I said verbatim: "Our Arab society has indeed reached a very serious phase. We are not only facing the possible final loss of Palestine, but we are also facing the danger of further Israeli expansion in the near future beyond the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon to the Euphrates and again towards the Nile. This Israeli danger is coupled with another danger—the danger of our disappearance as a nation, when our Arab homeland becomes Maronite, Druze, Alawite, Sunnite and Pharaonic mini states and nationalities, as was planned and currently implemented by U.S. imperialism and Zionism in cooperation with reactionary Arab circles."

"In the absence of democracy and because of its absence, the subverting of the Arab Nation's march towards unity was not restricted to foiling all formulas of unity, union or joint political leadership established between two or more Arab countries, but went beyond this to neutralise the effectiveness of the Arab League and all its agencies instead of promoting this league to at least a federal or confederal status. Instead of this, the Arab League and its agencies have become mere structures void of any content."

## Arabs and Palestinians

In view of their shameful stand of abandoning the Palestinian resistance and standing by as spectators while it is being slaughtered, all or some Arab governments have no right to give the Palestinian resistance lessons in struggle or to try to outdo it. The Palestinian resistance represented in the fighters—rank and file and leaders—enclosed in Beirut represent the Palestinian legitimacy because they are taking up positions in the trenches to defend Arab dignity. Together with the heroic fighters of the Lebanese National Movement and a few courageous Arab fighters, the Palestinian resistance is confronting Israel's ground, air and naval war machine which is bombarding the most beautiful Arab capital and the oasis of democracy in the Arab desert. The Israeli war machine is pouring on half a million Lebanese and Palestinian civilians the inferno of the latest American technology of killing and destruction.

Why do not the Arab governments ask themselves: How much can these human beings—fighters and civilians in West Beirut—endure? Would not they run out of ammunition? Would not they run out of essential supplies? Or is that the Arab governments know that the ammunition, essential supplies, medicines and other things would eventually run out? But the question is why have they not run out so quickly? The Palestinian resistance and its ally, the Lebanese National Movement, have not surrendered, and the civilians residents of West Beirut have not surrendered either. Indeed as time dragged on, the embarrassment of the Arab governments has become greater, because of courage of the heroic fighters.

Is there any Arab capital more beautiful than Beirut, and is there any Arab capital holier than Jerusalem. What a shame!

Why have all these big Arab armies which have for long been getting the lion's share of Arab wealth instead of spending this wealth on construction and development? Are these Arab armies for the purpose of defending the homeland and repulsing the aggression or are they intended for use in the streets and quarters of the Arab cities?

Is there any hope left for the Arab governments to reconsider their stands in the light of the present and future dangers and take the initiative without any more procrastination in adopting a military stand against the Israeli aggression and sanctions against the American enemy which would guarantee a lifting of the siege from Beirut, a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, restoration of the Palestinian and Lebanese people's rights and the Arab Nation's dignity?

I do not know what would be the result of the confrontation between the Palestinian and the Lebanese fighters on the one hand and the Israeli invaders around Beirut on the other, yet I am quite sure that the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement will not surrender and will continue to confront the enemy. The struggle will continue until the current picture is changed and transformed into a political and national victory of the Palestinians and the Lebanese people.

Owing to the steadfastness of the fighters in Beirut and the wise and practical leadership of the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance, the call for the fighters to drop their arms and evacuate Beirut will be changed into a demand for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Then there will be a demand for discussion of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

On the Lebanese front Bashir Gemayel will not become head of state, Lebanon will not be transformed into an Israeli protectorate but it will become once again a true Arab land and a democratic state.

In the event of an Israeli success against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement in West Beirut, and this is only a hypothesis, it will not mean the last line in the book of Palestinian struggle. Begin, Sharon and Eitan will not enter history as the ones who wrote the last line in the book for Zionising Palestine for ever. The Palestinian people has been in history before Moses, the Jews prophet; and the Palestinian people has been in continuous struggle with Zionism ever since the establishment of the first Jewish settlement in Palestine towards the end of the Ottoman rule. Since then the Palestinian people have made several uprisings and rebellions and each time the people gained more experi-

ence and become more and more hardened. Under all circumstances, the Palestinian struggle will continue and will adopt different forms in suit conditions.

The official Arab situation which has gone beyond all limits of disability and acquiescence, has provided the Zionist leaders on the rulers of the United States to offer every now and then a solution for the issue of the Palestinian Arab people through what they called the alternate home land.

A great deal of talk is currently taking place about Jordan to become an alternate homeland for the Palestinians.

The Palestinian people have no and will not as any day be a part in finding an alternate homeland to them other than Palestine whether in Jordan, Lebanon or any other Arab country. The Palestinian people embarked on the course of continuous struggle since 1920; carried arms in the first great Palestinian revolt in 1936, and resumed their armed struggle in the second great Palestinian revolt which has been going on since 1965. They have offered thousands of martyrs and enormous material sacrifices; thousands of Palestinians were imprisoned and detained. The Palestinian people did not make all these sacrifices in order to establish an alternate homeland outside Palestine.

The Palestinian people categorically reject the idea of the alternate homeland in part and parcel. By any standard, the alternate homeland totally contradicts the honour and dignity of the noble Palestinian struggle, because it means that the Palestinians would concede their homeland—Palestine—and accept an alternate homeland. Furthermore, the Palestinians are intelligent enough to categorically reject transforming the Palestinian-Israeli dispute into a Palestinian-Jordanian dispute or Palestinian-Lebanese dispute or Palestinian dispute with any other Arab side. The Palestinian people are constantly working to rally the Arab behind them in the struggle with the Israeli enemy; win victory and regain the usurped homeland and return home.

Generally speaking, the presence of any Palestinian in an Arab country carrying the nationality of that Arab country does not make him forget that he is a Palestinian, does not deprive him from his Palestinian identity, does not eliminate his Palestinian affiliation, does not make him lose his sentimental attachment to Palestine, and does not divert his attention from the struggle through a available means to regain Palestine. Palestinian struggle might suffer a setback at one certain phase, but it would certainly appear again.

To be specific, the presence of Palestinians in Jordan, whether few or many, carrying the Jordanian nationality and enjoying the right and performing the duties required from them accordingly does not make Jordan an alternate homeland to the Palestinian people to establish a Palestinian state on it. Meanwhile, the Palestinian presence in Jordan does not legitimate the usurping Jews' presence in occupied Palestine.

Through their destination, the countless tragedies and pain they have suffered, the Palestinian people have realised the extent of the significance of regaining the original homeland, and will not be a party to this abominable crime. The Palestinian people, forced to live outside Palestine due to numerous reasons and factors, feel day after day an incredible sense of attachment to return to Palestine and to carry the Palestinian nationality, although a number of Palestinians are enjoying a high standard of living in some of them are well-to-do.

I believe that the most effective reply to the Israeli proposal to turn Jordan into an alternate homeland for the Palestinians is to establish a Palestinian state res in strengthening and consolidating popular unity and that we should confront and foil the Israeli proposal for good.

In conclusion, I would like convey my appreciation and admiration to those Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, from the rank and file to the top leaders, who are taking up positions in West Beirut—the only stronghold—a present representing the spirit of genuine Arab nationalism, raising the banners of Arab unity and the will to fight.

هنا مقالتي



## Awqaf Ministry lauds decision to form People's Army

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## Too selective to be credible

THE SELECTIVE application by United States President Ronald Reagan of American law pertaining to Israel's use of American weapons in Lebanon reflects the erratic, selective nature of the ethical impulses of the American executive leadership. Mr. Reagan, nevertheless, has done well to suspend shipments of American cluster bombs to Israel, pending a full review of Israel's use of these bombs in Lebanon in contravention of American laws governing the sale of such weapons to Israel. But on what basis does Mr. Reagan focus only on the cluster bombs and conveniently skip over the use of all the other American weapons in Israel's hands to occupy half of Lebanon and kill and injure tens of thousands? We are perplexed by the selectivity of American policy, and disappointed by the kids glove approach of Mr. Reagan in assessing Israel's use of American weapons in Lebanon. One wonders: If Syria or Iraq had used American transport aircraft

in the same manner that Israel used its American weapons, would the reaction of President Reagan have been equally mild, hesitant and restricted? We doubt it. He would have, in American terms, thrown the book at the Syrians or Iraqis.

One concludes that Mr. Reagan is trying to do just enough to assuage the concern of those in America and abroad who charge—as we do—that the American presidency has a chronic, built-in, institutional bias that allows two sets of moral criteria to be applied—one for Israel, and another for the rest of the world. Mr. Reagan reaffirms this concern yet again this week.

We are sure that the people in Lebanon who are being blasted by Israel's American supplied planes and artillery will be pleased to know that when they die this week, at least they will not die from a cluster bomb, but from another American weapon in Israel's hands.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: To the Leader we say: We are ready

Stemming from the honest dealings among the members of the Jordanian family, the people and the leadership, and stemming from the factor of honesty which characterises the Jordanian-Palestinian march of struggle, His Majesty King Hussein adopted the decision to form the People's Army and to call units of the reserve forces.

The two decisions clearly mean that the Jordanian family will not hesitate to resort to arms to defend their land and their identity if the Israeli verbal threats were turned into action. The Jordanian territories and the Jordanian identity do not fall under the umbrella of foreign hegemony nor will they ever do, because Jordan will never permit anyone to encroach on its sovereignty, freedom, independence and will.

These decisions also mean that the United States' support for Israel will never weaken us, and that we will foil any conspiracy hatched by the United States in collaboration with Israel to liquidate the Palestinian question. Our country will not be a stage for implementing such a conspiracy.

### Al Dustour: The "alternative homeland" manoeuvre

His Majesty King Hussein has once again sounded the alarm to awaken the Arab Nation from its slumber and urge it to confront the dangers besieging the Arab World from all directions. The King has alerted the international community, and the United States in particular, to the dangerous repercussions of continuing to support Israel, the aggressor, and of persisting to ignore the Palestinian question which is the crux of the conflict in the region.

Understanding the nature of the danger and the reality of Israel's intentions of expansion and aggression, King Hussein decreed the formation of the People's Army in order to step up Jordan's readiness and to prepare it for facing all sorts of

possibilities. Jordan will never be an easy bite. Jordan is strong in its leadership and its people and is able to defend its territories and rights. Ariel Sharon's threats and all Zionist leaders' hallucinations shall not influence Jordan's stand or shake its pan-Arab commitment, particularly to the Palestinian question.

The Jordanians and the Palestinians refuse to have Jordan as an alternative homeland for the Palestinians who can never accept any country in the world in place of their homeland Palestine. The "alternative homeland" manoeuvre being aired by Israel will be shattered on the rock of Jordanian-Palestinian steadfastness.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Local repercussions of any settlement in Lebanon

JORDAN HAS always been largely influenced by the events taking place in the surrounding region, for better or for worse. As an apparent settling of the affairs seems to draw closer in Lebanon, it is time for the departments concerned to perform studies on the effects of the Lebanese changing scene on the various activities in Jordan, in particular in the science and industry spheres.

The object of any study would be to assess how the currently prevailing conditions would change in view of the probable outcome of the Lebanese crisis. Such a study would enable the decision-makers to take the necessary measures in order to accommodate the country within the confinements of the new situation in the proper time, and to

avoid having to cope with sudden unpredictable developments. Naturally, there would be some difficulty in carrying out this research, due to the large number of factors and possibilities to be considered, but the study is still worth undertaking.

The study would be addressed to the question of higher level education at the universities, and how any settlement in Lebanon would effect the Jordanian universities and community colleges. Many Jordanian students used to go to Lebanon for their education. Since the onset of the disturbances there, a large number have been going to the countries in America, Europe and Asia, while some have joined local colleges. The academic staff too has had a

similar ordeal. Will the settlement succeed in attracting back the students and faculty into Lebanon? And how will such a change influence the academic set-up and curriculum in Jordan? The establishment of additional colleges should be decided in the light of the availability, or otherwise, of similar colleges in the region.

Many sections of the industry will be affected by the outcome of the Lebanese problem. This effect could take a direct form if the whole industrial enterprise gets moved out of Jordan, or an indirect form through the local repercussions created by such movement.

For instance, the management of a manufacturing industry might find it more convenient to establish the factories in Lebanon rather than

in Jordan, for commercial economic or other reasons. Some of the causes for shifting industries out of Jordan could be the better circumstances Lebanon might offer in terms of availability of labour, trade

routes, transportation, business centres, importation of raw materials and equipment, investment opportunities and official regulations. The movement of industries might eventually lead to the subordination of activity in the very sectors that caused it in the first place.

Another example involves the tourism industry which could well be influenced, positively or negatively, as more tourists would have another alternative spot to pass by in

the Middle East. Some tourists might opt for Lebanon to spend their holidays in, while others might prefer a package tour including Lebanon and

Jordan, to the benefit of local tourism. Jordanians too would have another holiday resort to go to during their vacations. The change in the tourism sector would have its own effects on the flow of currency, trade and transportation.

Needless to mention the whole range of activities which might be enhanced or reduced by the anticipated events in the region. In any case, an overview study would assist in crystallising some of the issues involved and would help in drafting plans to counter any eventuality.

### Unusually forthcoming statement to the senate foreign relations committee underlines new approach

## Shultz gets U.S. to directly tackle Palestinian issue

By William Scally  
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — While Israeli troops lay siege to Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut, the man President Reagan has chosen as the new secretary of state has thrust the political aspect of the Palestinian problem to centre stage of U.S. policy.

George Shultz's declaration, at his Senate confirmation hearings this week, that meeting the Palestinians' legitimate needs was a "central reality" of the region indicated a change of tone and emphasis on the Arab-Israeli conflict. His statement to the Senate foreign relations committee was unusually forthcoming for a nominee for office. It is likely to be reflected in administration policy

with Mr. Shultz at the helm of the State Department.

Analysts forecast that reaction to his testimony would be positive in Arab countries, where U.S. standing has been harmed by Israel's military thrust into Lebanon. In a policy attributed largely to Mr. Shultz's predecessor, Alexander Haig, the United States has avoided condemning Israel's action in Lebanon. Administration disputes over this policy were reported to have been a factor in Mr. Haig's abrupt resignation on June 25.

Central reality  
 While Mr. Shultz's statement did not depart in essentials from established administration policy, its language was significant. "The crisis in Lebanon makes painfully and totally clear a central reality of

the Middle East," he said. The legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved — urgently and in all their dimensions.

He said success of Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied territories required that "representatives of the Palestinians themselves must participate in the negotiating process."

He said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could be a representative if it recognises Israel and renounces what he called "terrorism". The autonomy negotiations, which began in 1979, have been stalled most recently by the Lebanon crisis and a dispute over whether Jerusalem should be one of the sites for the

talks as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin demands Israel and Egypt are far apart on the concept of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

### Strategic consensus

The Reagan administration in its first year was frequently accused of neglecting the autonomy talks in favour of seeking what Mr. Haig called a "strategic consensus" in the region opposed to Soviet expansion. Mr. Shultz made no mention of strategic consensus during his confirmation hearings and analysts said this concept was, at the very least, on the "back burner" now.

They also voiced expectations that, once the Lebanon crisis is resolved, the United States will focus its attention on the autonomy talks. In recent months Mr. Haig had sought to get the negotiations moving, appointing a special representative to the talks and flying to the region to consult with leaders of the two sides.

In a significant speech last May, he urged movement on Palestinian autonomy and, referring to the Palestinians and Jordan, declared "refusal to participate in the talks by those most affected by the conflict risks the loss of the best chance for the achievement of a lasting peace."

### 'Camp David' autonomy

Under the 1978 Camp David accords which led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the Palestinians were to have been a party to the autonomy talks. But Palestinians view the negotiations as a recipe for continued Israeli domination. The Begin government has fuelled these fears by claiming that Judea and Samaria, as the Israeli leader calls the West Bank, are eternally part of Israel, by pressing the establishment of Jewish settlements in the area and by a tough policy towards Palestinian residents.

During his appearance before the senators, Mr. Shultz was critical of the settlement policy and of Israel's dismissal of Palestinian mayors. "Personally, I hate to see people who have been elected mayors on the West Bank, or perhaps have been appointed but apparently have some degree of legitimacy in the eyes of the residents of those towns, removed from office," he said. "You are just removing people who have a certain degree of legitimacy," he added.

When President Reagan announced Mr. Shultz's nomination on the same day Mr. Haig resigned, supporters of Israel expressed fears the new secretary of state might tilt towards the Arabs.

### Bechtel business

Their fears were based on Mr. Shultz's presidency of the giant Bechtel construction and engineering firm which has extensive business in Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia. They had seen Mr. Haig as a firm friend of Israel.

Mr. Shultz appeared to have reassured senators that his ties with Bechtel, now being severed, would have no effect on his policies. His performance before the foreign relations committee won him a 17-0 vote of approval. In his statement, he made a strong pledge of commitment to Israel's security.

But, in what could have been a portent of a more balanced policy in the region, he also stressed the "importance to our own security of wide and ever-strengthening ties with the Arabs." He cited the West's need of Arab oil and said the United States had to cooperate with the Arabs in resisting Soviet imperialism.

"It is with them, as well as Israel, that we will be able to bring peace to the Middle East," he said. "I will do all my power to sustain these relationships and to further them."



## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
 14:30 ..... Koran  
 14:30 ..... Cartoons  
 15:10 ..... Tales from the World  
 15:25 ..... Religious Programme  
 15:50 ..... Local Programme  
 16:00 ..... Sayings  
 17:25 ..... Religious Programme  
 18:00 ..... Religious Programme  
 18:25 ..... Religious Programme  
 18:45 ..... Religious Programme  
 19:00 ..... Tales from the World  
 19:15 ..... Arabic Series  
 20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
 20:30 ..... The Holy Koran  
 21:30 ..... Arabic Series  
 22:30 ..... News in Arabic  
 23:40 ..... News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
 19:00 ..... News in French  
 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
 20:30 ..... The two of us  
 20:45 ..... One Hundred Great Paintings  
 22:00 ..... We will meet again  
 22:30 ..... News in English  
 23:15 ..... Feature Film  
 23:40 ..... Take Many and Run

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM  
 & party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
 08:00 ..... News Summary  
 08:30 ..... Morning Show  
 10:00 ..... News Summary  
 10:30 ..... Pop Session  
 11:00 ..... News Summary  
 11:30 ..... Pop Session  
 12:00 ..... News Bulletin  
 12:30 ..... Instruments  
 13:00 ..... Concert Hour  
 13:30 ..... News Summary  
 14:00 ..... Instruments, Old Favorites  
 14:30 ..... Talking Points, Pop Session  
 15:00 ..... News Summary  
 15:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time  
 16:00 ..... News Summary  
 16:30 ..... News with a Star  
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### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Country Style  
 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections  
 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News  
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### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show  
 07:00 News roundup: sports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 News Watch USA 18:40 News Roundup: sports, opinion, analyses 19:30 Deadline 20:00 Special English: news, feature: Space and Man.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
 British Council ..... 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
 Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
 Hayat/Arts Centre ..... 65195  
 Houston Youth City ..... 67181  
 W.C.A. ..... 41793  
 Y.W.C.A. ..... 64251  
 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
 University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum: Jabel Al Qal'a. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Lease Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
 Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
 Royal Automobile Club: Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.  
 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Al Qal'a, 37440.  
 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hameis, 66428.  
 Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.  
 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, 43453.  
 American Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 75261.  
 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
 Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:40 ..... Imsak  
 03:26 ..... Fajr  
 04:43 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
 11:42 ..... Dhul  
 15:23 ..... 'Asr  
 18:48 ..... Maghrib  
 18:28 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 07:45 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
 08:05 ..... Athens (GAE)  
 08:30 ..... London (BA)  
 09:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
 09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
 09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
 11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 14:00 ..... Bucharest (Thomson)  
 15:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
 15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
 16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
 17:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
 17:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 17:45 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
 17:50 ..... London, Istanbul (RJ)  
 18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 18:15 ..... Zurich (SR)  
 18:35 ..... Paris (AF)  
 18:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
 19:00 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
 22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
 00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 01:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
 02:30 ..... Beirut, Istanbul (JA)

### DEPARTURES

06:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 06:25 ..... London, Frankfurt (LH)  
 07:00 ..... Athens (GAE)  
 08:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 08:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
 09:45 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
 09:45 ..... London (BA)  
 11:10 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
 11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 12:00 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (KLM)  
 12:30 ..... London (RJ)  
 14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
 16:15 ..... Bucharest (Thomson)  
 16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
 18:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
 18:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 18:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds  
 Belgian franc ..... 75.5/76  
 Dutch guilder ..... 130.3/131.1  
 Egyptian pound ..... 350.3/353  
 French franc ..... 51.7/52  
 Iraqi dinar ..... 562.6/572.3  
 Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25.7/25.9  
 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 139.2/140.9  
 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1225.6/1228.5  
 Lebanese lira ..... 68.5/69.6  
 Omani rial ..... 101.6/101.8  
 Saudi riyal ..... 96.4/96.8  
 Swiss franc ..... 101.3/101.7  
 Swedish crown ..... 58/59  
 Syrian franc ..... 169.2/170.2  
 Swiss franc ..... 60.7/61.5  
 UAE dirham ..... 95.7/96.1  
 U.S. dollar ..... 616.3/620  
 U.S. dollar ..... 355/357  
 W. German mark ..... 145.9/146.8

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
 Normal summer weather and north-westerly moderate wind. In Amman, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
 Amman ..... 19/31  
 Aqaba ..... 23/37  
 Dammam ..... 21/37  
 Jordan Valley ..... 20/36  
 Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 57 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 1



## FEATURES

By Antony Thornicroft

NORWAY, like many small countries, suffers from an inferiority complex about the arts. Rather than revel in the centuries and the work of its three great sons, Munch, Grieg and Munch, it contents its harsh landscape, scenic art unproductive, and attempts to ring contemporary art to the isolated masses — just 4 million of them spread around a country larger than the U.K.

The current arts supremo, Mr. Lars Langset, although a member of a Conservative government, is only prepared to countenance a second radio channel provided by interested amateur groups — churches, trade unions, journalists, chambers of commerce — rather than allow commercial radio, let alone a second television channel financed by advertising.

In many other respects he sounds like a British cabinet minister. A financial crisis inhibits expansion of the arts, but the National Theatre, wrecked by fire, will be restored. A Norwegian theatre, planned since 1916, will be built, dedicated to productions in the authentic Norwegian dialect (rather than the Danish-

# The art of the sensible

dominated language, used by Ibsen, which became the respectable voice of the 19th century before Norway gained final independence in 1905), even though the cost is almost \$70 million. Norway must get its national broadcasting expanded before the new technology swamps its culture with foreign transmissions: already a quarter of the population has access to the two-channel Swedish television.

The glory of the country is the organised theatrical, musical and art shows which venture to communities at the very top of the world. The inhabitants of Kirkenes, well into the Arctic Circle, can anticipate each year visits from the State Travelling Gallery with a collection of contemporary

paintings, plus the occasional Munch from the national collection: musical quartets; and theatrical troupes from the State Travelling Theatre which has up to fifteen companies travelling twice a year and notching up 200 venues among them.

There are elements of change in the Norwegian arts. The Conservative government, not surprisingly, is encouraging arts bodies to rely less on state aid and more on ticket sales: the State Travelling Theatre, for example, gets only 8 per cent of its income

from this source. A tax on blank video and audio cassettes will provide cash for the arts, and also enable the government to cut back. But it will always play the central role and will develop the arts as one way of holding together a large country with powerful regions and a small capital city in Oslo small in its ability to finance the arts through private enterprise.

If Oslo is less than a metropolis. Bergen, half its size, is a very confident and self-contained provincial centre. For long the main port and city of Norway it makes

an ideal setting for the main event in the cultural life of the country — the Bergen International Arts Festival, which has just ended.

This has a new director in Knut Thomassen who is attempting to broaden its appeal — such novelties as performance artist Laurie Anderson and naked dancers in a new work for the Gothenberg Opera were expected to shock the respectable gentfolk of Bergen who make up the polite audience for most of the 118 events.

The undoubted highlight on a brief visit was the Cullberg Ballet company which went completely over the top on *Soweto*, danced to contemporary music and noises: into the stratosphere with a pas de deux... *dina ogon* which was unac-

companied, apart from an epidemic of coughing from the audience, but more than redeemed itself with *Bernardus hus*, based on Lorea's play *The House of Bernardus Alba*, and in which Spain superstition and passion was excitingly evoked to choreography by Mols Ek.

Bergen must be one of the most attractive of the European festivals. The town is the right size and formally picturesque and the programme combines the Scandinavian arts establishment with enough experimentation, especially in contemporary music.

—Financial Times

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## SPORTS

## Soviet Union has its sights on the '92 Winter Olympics

MEDEO, Soviet Union (R) — The Soviet Union has its sights on the 1992 Winter Olympics and if it succeeds in capturing them, the games will be staged at this Central Asian mountain resort within view of the Chinese border.

Medeo, which nestles in a northern outcrop of the Tien Shan mountain range, has already established a reputation as one of the world's top ice skating centres.

It is also just half an hour's drive from Alma Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan and a city

which could help provide the immense technical back-up needed for modern Olympics.

But facilities for downhill skiing, the focal point of the winter games, are still primitive and there are as yet no competition-standard runs for bobsleigh and luge.

Coupled with the fact that the Soviet Union has never hosted any major international winter sports competitions outside the realms of skating, ice hockey and cross-country skiing, this might make

Medeo's prospects for gaining approval seem bleak.

But Abrek Sakyanov, director of the resort's sports complex, is confident of success.

"Ten years is a long time and by 1992 we can easily build all the facilities required for the games," he told a group of visiting journalists.

Officials of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had already viewed the area and been favourably impressed and IOC chief Juan Antonio Samaranch was expected to make a tour of inspection later this year, Sakyanov said.

World-class speed skating started in Medeo in 1950 and since then exactly 100 world records have been established on the rink, which is now surrounded by a modern stadium.

Olympic gold medalist Eric Heiden of the United States is among those who have chalked up new best timings here and at present 10 out of the 14 standing world records bear the Medeo hallmarks.

The secret of its success is the quality of the ice, said to be the best in the world.

"The combination of very clear mountain water with the intense solar radiation we get here produces a crystal layer which makes this the fastest ice anywhere," Sakyanov said.

With its reliable snow cover and breathtaking view of a line of 4,000 to 7,000-metre peaks stretching deep into China, Medeo rapidly grew into a favoured training centre for the Soviet winter sports elite.

But nine years ago the expanding resort was nearly engulfed and destroyed when an enormous mudslide thundered down the high mountain valley directly above it, flattening homes and

farms and killing dozens of people.

Medeo itself seemed doomed when the sea of mud crashed into a half-empty reservoir just above the resort. But a towering dam wall just a few hundred yards from the ice rink held the strain and apart from some flooding no major damage was done.

Since then, the authorities have spent millions of roubles (dollars) to raise the dam and in a spectacular controlled explosion blew up the side of a small mountain to block the path of the deadly mud.

They also lavished around 15 million roubles (\$21 million) on Medeo itself, building the new stadium and training halls, and now plan to pump in a further five million roubles (\$7 million) for a new hotel.

But Sakyanov and other sports officials readily admit that investment on a far grander scale will be required if the Olympics really do come to town.

New ski slopes would have to be laid out on the mountainsides and there would be an obvious need for new drag lifts and service centres.

Even more expensive would be the construction of a run for the bobsleigh and luge races.

But those projects look like peanuts compared with the ideas already under discussion between officials in Moscow and Alma Ata.

Sakyanov said development plans involved expansion of Alma Ata airport as well as construction of hotel blocks and a major Olympic sports and communications centre in the city.

The 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow showed that there is no reason to doubt that all these schemes could become reality.

No expense was spared in preparing and carrying out the games, which were probably the most expensive ever.

## East German swimming star resumes training

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German swimming star Rika Remisch, out of competition all last year because of a serious injury, has resumed training but will not be in the national team at the World Championships in Guayaquil, Ecuador, officials said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the National Federation said the 17-year-old schoolgirl, who won three gold medals at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, had made a good recovery after initial doubts about whether she would ever return to competitive swimming.

But her times so far this year were not yet back to world class and it had been decided not to include her in the team for the championships later this month, he said.

## Beat Breu clinches his second stage victory in Tour de France

L'ALPE D'HUEZ, France (R) — Beat Breu of Switzerland fought off a late challenge by Frenchman Robert Alban Tuesday on the gruelling final climb up the Alpe d'Huez mountain to clinch his second stage victory in the Tour de France cycle race.

Breu, who won the mountainous tour of Switzerland last year, sprinted across the line in this alpine skiing resort with a broad smile of relief on his face.

He had stormed away from the pack as the Alpe d'Huez loomed ahead and although Alban gave chase, hotly pursued by Spain's Alberto Fernandez and Raymond Martin of France, Breu clung to his head.

French favourite Bernard Hinault finished fifth to keep his overall lead.

Tuesday's 16th stage was held up by demonstrating farmers, who delayed the start by 50 minutes.

The farmers blocked the road a few kilometres from the start at the village of ocieres-mardette in the French Alps.

On July 7 a stage had to be called off and run at a later date when protesting steel workers blocked the route near Lille in northern France.

Tuesday's run was the second and shortest of the tour's three alpine stages, but it ended with a back-breaking climb up to

1,860-metres. Hordes of spectators along the 121-km route, following tradition, painted the snaking mountain road with the names of their favourites and sprayed them with water as they passed.

Despite several determined attempts to sprint away early in the day, the pack was still together at the bottom of the col d'Ornon peak two-thirds of the way home.

With two of the tour's toughest climbs ahead of him, Breu was in his element. He snatched and kept a confident lead and showed no sign of the exhaustion which left even the best cyclists struggling behind the leaders.

## Soviets edge to their 4th fencing gold medal

ROME (R) — The Soviet Union edged to their fourth gold medal in the World Fencing Championships Tuesday with a points decision win over France after a cliff-hanging 8-8 draw in the final of the men's team foil event.

The Russians recovered after losing Olympic and world foil champion Vladimir Smirnov, still seriously ill in a coma after West German Matthias Behr's foil broke and penetrated his left eye socket in a qualifying event.

The French, on fine form, looked set to press home a 6-3 advantage but the Soviet team took three encounters to draw level. A tour de force display by ex-world champion Didier Fleuret lifted the French to eight, but the Soviets pulled back again and won as they had conceded 55 touches to France's 68.

Italian Angelo Seuri swept his team to victory over Poland, scoring four wins in a 9-6 battle for third place.

## English cricket championship leaders rout title holders

LONDON (R) — English cricket championship leaders Middlesex routed title holders Nottinghamshire by an innings and 111 runs Tuesday.

Slow left-arm bowler Phil Edmonds exploited the worn pitch and finished with six for 31 as Nottinghamshire's second innings folded for 138.

Middlesex have now won seven

of their 12 county games this season while Nottinghamshire have suffered two innings defeats against them in eight days.

South African Peter Kirsten hit a century and John Hampshire 95, but they failed to prevent Derbyshire crashing by 85 runs against Essex.

Kirsten hit 18 boundaries in his 113, made in three hours, and Hampshire's innings included a six and 11 fours.

The fourth wicket pair added 158 in 140 minutes but Derbyshire were all out for 308 chasing a target of 394.

Paceman John Lever claimed four for 88 and match figures of 10 for 136.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by nine wickets, their first three-day win since Ray Illingworth was recalled as captain.

Opener Geoff Boycott completed 1,000 runs for the season for the 20th consecutive time.

## Panama's Zapata becomes WBC champion again

KANAZAWA, Japan (R) — Panama's Hilario Zapata became the World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight champion again here Tuesday as the title changed hands for the third time in six months.

Zapata regained the crown with a majority points decision over title-holder Tadashi Tomori of Japan in a lack-lustre 15-round bout.

Zapata, 23, lost the title in his ninth defence last February against Mexico's Amado Uruza, who held the crown until April when he was beaten by Tomori.

American judges Harold Lederman and Lou Filippo scored the contest 144-141 and 144-143 respectively in favour of Zapata, while Henry Elesturu of the United States scored it 144-143 in favour of 22-year-old Tomori, making his first defence.

Zapata, a nimble, left-handed boxer, back-pedalled in the later rounds but scored with counter punches. He began to back away from the seventh round after suffering a slight cut over his right eye in the sixth.

Zapata produced good tight jabs to keep at bay the slower and shorter Tomori, who lacked power and landed only a few blows to his opponent's face.

Zapata scored his 20th win, including 10 knockouts, and has two defeats, while Tomori suffered his sixth defeat against 19 wins, including five knockouts.

Zapata said: "I'm satisfied with my fight because I was confident of winning from the opening bell. I think Tomori was not able to fight his way because I eluded his punches."

## Weaver agrees to defend WBA title against Dokes

NEW YORK (R) — Mike Weaver has agreed to defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight title against number one challenger Mike Dokes in September, promoter Don King announced Tuesday.

King said Weaver had signed a contract for a unification title fight with World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Larry Holmes if he beats Dokes.

"The Weaver-Dokes fight is a tremendous heavyweight title bout," King said. "And if Weaver should beat Dokes, Holmes and Weaver could be one of the

biggest attractions in years."

No specific date or site for the Weaver-Dokes bout has been set, King added.

Weaver was scheduled to defend his title against Randy Cobb in Las Vegas on Sunday, but the bout was cancelled Monday after Cobb cut his lip badly in training.

Holmes stopped Weaver in the 12th round of a WBC title fight on June 22, 1979. Weaver won the WBA title nine months later when he knocked out John Tate in the 15th round.

## Ailing Steve Ovett to see specialist

LONDON (R) — Steve Ovett, Britain's ailing Olympic 800 metres champion, is unlikely to know until next week when he will be fit to run again.

Andy Norman, England team manager and Ovett's close advisor, said Tuesday that Ovett was due to see a specialist and the result would be known next week.

"No one knows when he will be running again," Norman said.

Ovett, the 1,500 metres world record holder, has made a disastrous return to the track after being out for six months with a serious leg injury suffered last December.

Eleven days ago he collapsed with stomach pains during a race in Paris. Then last Saturday he suffered his worst ever defeat, finishing 10th in a 3,000 metres race here.

Ovett complained of breathing difficulties and has pulled out of a domestic meeting this weekend.

Amman فندق عمان مارايوت

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**Allegations against Stuttgart Grand Prix tennis organisers cleared**

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Walter Schweikart, organiser of the Stuttgart Grand Prix tennis tournament, said Tuesday the event had been cleared to allegations of making illegal appearance payments.

He told Reuters he submitted documents to tennis authorities a few weeks ago and was told before this year's tournament—held last week—that the event had been cleared.

He said he was given the go-ahead to hold the tournament again next year.

Officials of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) have been conducting an investigation into the payment of appearance money, a forbidden practice.

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Firms which will be selected from the prequalification data will be further invited to submit detailed proposals. Prequalification data must be submitted to the ministry not later than Aug. 20, 1982.

Applications should be forwarded to the Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 86 Amman-Jordan.

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Doha	1640	—	1640	
Abu Dhabi	—	1855	1855	
Dubai	1900	—	2000	
Muscat	2020	2015	2120	





## Fed cuts lending rate

WASHINGTON (R) — The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) has reduced its principal lending rate to 11.5 per cent in a move that could bring cuts in high interest rates which have worried the United States' allies.

The decision to cut the discount rate from 12 per cent to 11.5 per cent is also likely to deflect complaints that the central bank's monetary policies are holding up economic recovery.

The discount, or bank, rate is what the Fed charges commercial banks for direct loans.

A Fed statement said the rate—the first reduction in the rate since December—was a reaction to recent declines in short-term market rates rather than an effort to influence future interest levels.

But past cuts have frequently brought cuts in the rates charged to commercial banks because it lowers their borrowing costs.

The key prime rate, which banks charge their biggest cor-

porate borrowers, is now at 16.5 per cent at most banks.

Just hours before Monday night's Fed announcement, two major American banks, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and First National of Chicago, cut their prime to 16 per cent and Wall Street experts predicted the lower discount rate may encourage more banks to follow suit.

But a few analysts cautioned that cuts in the prime may be slow to come because banks will want to be sure rates in the money market, an important source of funds, will remain at the lower levels to which they have fallen in recent weeks.

Twice before this year, in March and May, some banks cut their prime from 16.5 to 16 per cent only to reverse the move some weeks later because their borrowing costs rebounded.

The discount cut came as Fed Chairman Paul Volcker prepared for two days of congressional testimony opening Tuesday on the Fed's money supply growth targets over the next 18 months.

With the general blessing of the Reagan administration, the Fed has restricted money supply growth in an effort to tame inflation. Inflation has slowed sharply this year but a growing number of congressmen and economists feel tight money policy has kept interest rates high and prolonged the recession.

U.S. allies and trading partners have also complained that high U.S. interest rates have driven up their own rates and kept the dollar's value at a level which has drained much needed capital from their countries.

Some Reagan administration officials have privately expressed concern about the tight money policy. Last week, Commerce Department Chief Economist Robert Ortner suggested the time had come for the board to pump more money into the economy.

## U.K. unemployment rate described 'human disaster'

LONDON (R) — Unemployment in Britain rose to a post-war record of 3,190,621 this month, the government announced Tuesday.

The number of people out of work was 129,481 higher than in June and represented 13.4 per cent of the workforce compared with 12.8 per cent a month ago.

Opposition politicians described the figures as a human disaster and said the government's economic policies had failed.

One called for the resignation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Leaders of businessmen's organisations described the figures as grim and predicted unemployment would continue to rise and hit the 3.25 million mark before the end of the year.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the country's largest

employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), called for further cuts in interest rates and said other measures were needed quickly to reduce industry's costs.

Sir Terence said companies could not take on additional people until they had become more competitive.

Adult unemployment was rising steadily and there were likely to be 3.25 million jobless before the end of the year, he said.

Mr. Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors, said the figures were grim but must not be allowed to deflect the government from its economic policies, which he said would eventually lead to more jobs.

Mr. Eric Varley, employment spokesman of the opposition Labour Party, said: "Mrs.

Thatcher's policies have caused this human disaster."

Mr. John Grant, employment spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, said unemployment was the overriding scandal in Britain today.

Social Democratic Leader Roy Jenkins described the government's economic policy as a moral outrage and said: "After three years of presiding over higher and higher unemployment, Mrs. Thatcher cannot solve the problem—because she is the problem."

The number of school-leavers without jobs rose by 76,000 in July to reach 304,000 the Department of Employment said.

Excluding young people seeking work for the first time and after seasonal adjustment, the jobless total rose by 15,000 to 2,926,400, it added.

## African nations to review troubled economic strategy

VARARE (R) — Leaders and planners from nine African countries gathered in Botswana this week to review a troubled strategy for economic independence.

Their meeting is billed in laborious as the practical launch of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a fledgling economic community, after two years spent drawing blueprints and raising funds.

Considerable success has been achieved in that time, but the countries — Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland — now face a long and difficult struggle to translate intentions into results in the midst of recession and military and political unrest.

Ministerial meetings began Monday to prepare for the third annual SADCC summit on Thursday. Officially, the agenda covers a review of progress since the organisation was formed in 1980 and the installation of the organisation's first executive secretary, Mr. Arthur Blumeris of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Blumeris, currently ambassador to Belgium and the European Community, and his small secretariat based in Gaborone, will be charged with coordinating development plans for the nine, whose 60 million people cover five million square kilometres of impoverished sub-Saharan Africa.

Four heads of government have so far said they will attend the summit — presidents Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda

of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Firm word was still awaited from the other capitals.

Regional security is expected to figure highly in the leaders' informal discussions.

The nine accuse South Africa, the economic giant of the region, of pursuing a campaign of destabilisation against its black neighbours in order to strangle SADCC in its infancy and keep its members dependent on the republic's factories, roads, railways and ports.

Guerrillas, said by the nine to be sponsored by the last white stronghold in Africa, are fighting the governments of Angola and Mozambique, disrupting key SADCC trade routes.

An independence war in Namibia — SADCC's 10th member-in-waiting which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of most of the world — unsettles the entire area.

South Africa's own idea of a regional "constellation of states" aimed, like SADCC, at promoting cooperation in trade, transport, energy and investment, has been spurned by the nine, who find the republic's apartheid policies repellent.

Given its huge problems, officials say SADCC has got off to an impressive start.

A total of \$1.3 billion has been raised to rebuild and modernise roads, railways, ports, airports and telecommunications. That is about half the amount SADCC judges it needs to develop properly into the 21st century.

Money firmly committed to projects has more than doubled

since last November to \$870 million, including \$698 million from foreign governments and international agencies. The rest has come from within the region.

SADCC members admit they are poor now — all but the 900,000 people of Botswana are reported by the World Bank to have per capita incomes of less than \$760 dollars a year — but insist that their potential is enormous.

Their territory covers large deposits of oil, coal, uranium, gold, diamonds and many other minerals. Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania have some of Africa's best natural harbours. Almost 12,000 kilometres of rail-

way run through the nine, forming the best homogenous network on the continent.

SADCC plans a trans-continental network of highways reaching south from Tanzania through Zambia to Botswana and from Angola across to Mozambique, with a great coast road linking the eastern seaboard ports of Dar Es Salaam, Nacala, Beira and Maputo.

For now, SADCC's transport networks are in a sorry state, beset by inefficiency and lack of maintenance. Officials estimate that railways carry only a tiny fraction of the traffic they are capable of handling and say a lack of skills is the region's main handicap.

Zambia complains of the inefficiency of the 1,750 kilometres Tazara railway from its copperbelt to Dar Es Salaam. Poor man-

agement and shortages of engines and wagons have slashed traffic volumes by almost half in the past four years.

And Tazara and SADCC stand for the same things. It was built to reduce Zambia's dependence on South Africa, but the republic still handles more than half of Zambia's trade.

This week's summit and ministerial sessions should breathe life into the planners' reports.

"The preparatory stage of SADCC is over. This is the start of its working life," a Botswana official said.

Progress is unlikely to be rapid. The world recession has wounded the economies of all SADCC governments. Marxist and Conservative alike. Drought has turned vast tracts of the region into dust bowls, leaving millions

dependent on food aid.

All SADCC members look longingly for a Namibian settlement. Peace could open up the Atlantic for members, rejuvenating Angola's ports and railways and bringing closer the creation of a trans-Kalahari railway through Botswana to Walvis Bay.

"The problems of development are inseparable from peace," Angolan Planning Minister Lopo Do Nascimento told SADCC ministers in Luanda last month.

"There cannot be harmonious development when war is devastating our countries, or when we are constantly threatened by its existence on our borders. This is the peculiar situation we are almost all in," he said.

He characterised SADCC essentially as part of a struggle for survival.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

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### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market extended Monday's gains in active trading though equities were below the highs by the close, dealers said. At 1500 GMT the F.T. index was up 8.8 at 578.4.

The market was boosted by the overnight half-point cut in the U.S. discount rate and hopes of a further easing in U.S. monetary policy, dealers said. Strong institutional demand was noted, particularly during the morning. Among the leaders blue circle rose 10p and GEC, Plessey, Racal, Thorn and Grand Met put on 5p to 7p.

Gold and North American issues were narrowly mixed in dull trade.

Rothmans saw active two-way business after the annual results before settling a penny up on balance at 98p. Allied-Lyons was 3p higher at 106½ following the optimistic statement at the annual meeting. Whitbread, which also had its annual meeting Tuesday, rose 2p to 118 in firm brewer's.

Stores were in demand after Monday's U.K. retail sales data and Boots ended 6p higher at 229 after 234. Unilever was up 13p at 602 after 604.

Government bonds posted gains, stretching to ½ point in selected short and long dates and profit-taking during the morning was easily absorbed, dealers said.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7370/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2576/79	Canadian dollars
	2.4625/35	West German marks
	2.7200/25	Dutch guilders
	2.0980/95	Swiss francs
	46.93/96	Belgian francs
	6.8590/8640	French francs
	1379.50/1380.50	Italian lire
	254.35/45	Japanese yen
	6.1090/1110	Swedish crowns
	6.3365/75	Norwegian crowns
	8.5275/5300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	344.00/344.50	U.S. dollars

### THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



### JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNDAT

ORNOG

FINTEC

TULFAY

WHAT SOME JOGGERS TEND TO DO.

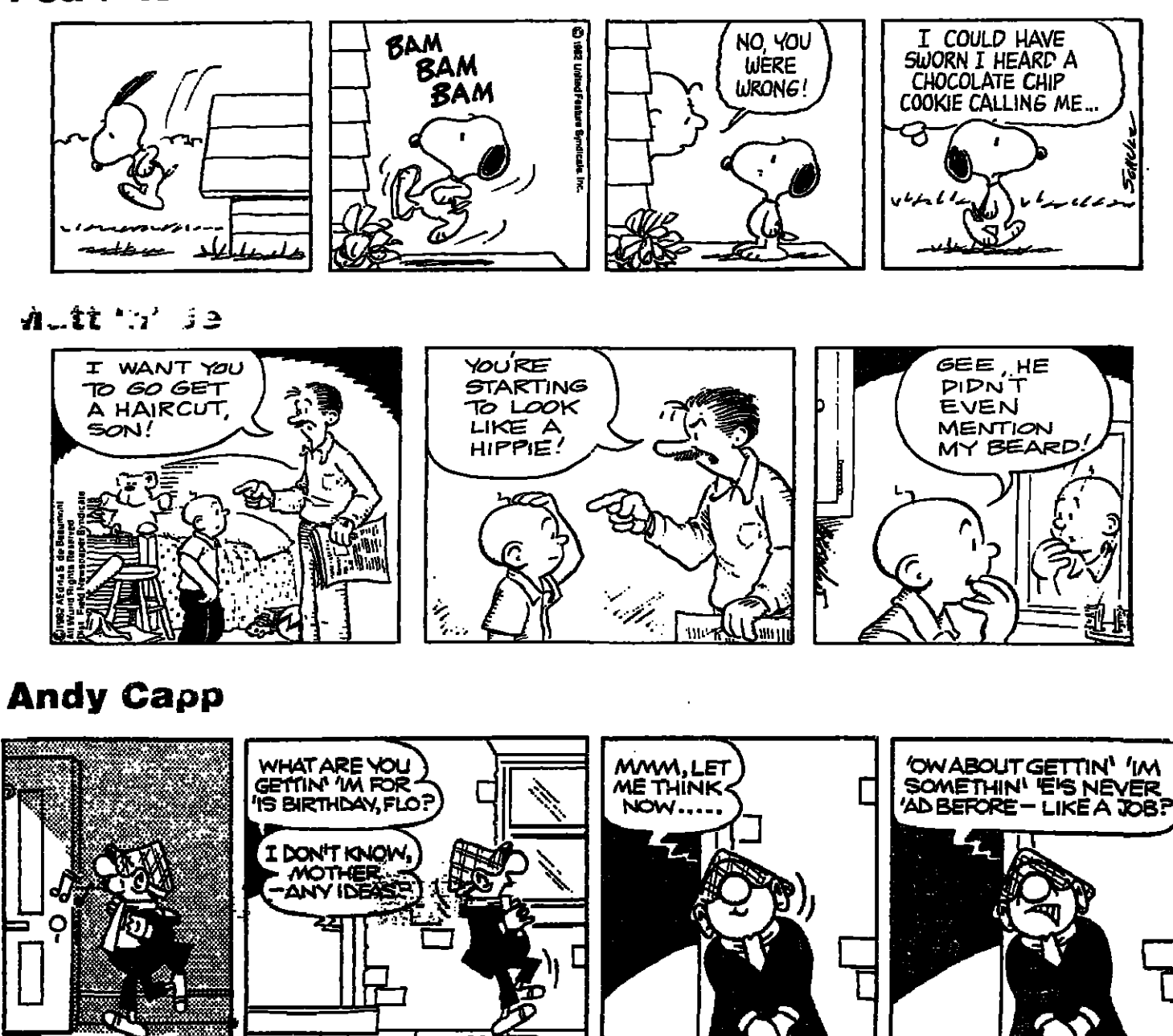
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EVOKE BUSHY DECADE LIKELY  
Answer: Vegetables that sound as though they should never be served aboard ship—LEEKs

### Cartoon



### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** New approaches are available that could pave the way to greater success in the future. Don't remain wedded to outmoded methods. Use your hunches to gain your goals.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Associates can help you to expand and become more successful now. Think along more constructive lines at this time.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Go far, if necessary, for the advice you need to improve your financial position. Handle public duties well and gain prestige.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Discuss with loyal friends the best way to gain your goals. Be more enthusiastic in handling regular responsibilities.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Plan to use your talents more wisely in the future. Contact persons who can help you to improve your image.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Ideal time to visit a new area and make the most of the opportunities there. You can easily gain a long-time goal now.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Be sure to handle personal responsibilities early in the day for best results. Pay more attention to loved one at this time.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Listen to the views of associates and come to a better understanding. Go to the right sources for the data you need.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Listen to the practical suggestions of an expert and follow them. Make sure to keep promises you have made.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Use a new approach in expressing your talents. Come to a better accord with loved one. Be logical.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be more willing to do the things at home that will increase harmony. Take health treatments. Think constructively.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** After important work is done, go out with a good friend to a different type of amusement than you are used to.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Discuss financial matters with family members and cut down on expenses as much as you can. A new outlet could be profitable.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will want to engage in projects that are of a practical nature and should be encouraged in this. The pioneer spirit is definitely in this chart. A good education should be given so that your progeny can be successful.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

**ACROSS**

1 Contemptible person

5 Cobra's kin

10 Grain

14 Solicit

15 How sardines are packed

17 Transmit

17 English

19 Size of type

20 Penthouses

21 Brought back together

23 Computer food

25 Hoard

**DOWN**

26 Tourist

29 mecca in Rome

30 "Master"

33 Dernier

34 Riven

36 One at (singly)

37 Marmalade ingredient

39 Stroke of a letter

41 — go brag

42 Signed

44 Aquatic mammals

46 Alphabet sequence

47 Winter wool

49 Tennis stroke

51 Sultan of Turkey

53 Source of energy

54 American Beauties

57 Showy flowers

61 Hodge-podge

62 Quercine

64 Tree —

65 One of the archangels

66 Socks

67 Being: Lat.

68 Trees of an area: var.

69 Confused state

1 Orchestra member

2 Heraldic tilt

3 John of the screen

4 Resolve

5 Blunders

6 Pismire

7 Anchor

8 Flexible shoals

9 Natives of Kiska

10 Draw by suction

11 Bark for canoes

12 Pleasant

13 Short nail

18 He wrote "Lamia"

22 — bene

24 City on the Rhone

26 Curtain fabric

27 Threefold

28 Certain drinks

29 Begot

31 Chemical comb. form

32 Dogma

35 Jeweled headress

38 Remove from power

40 Naval unit

43 Major follower

45 Plant part

48 Centaur slain by Hercules

50 Bessie

52 Minimize

54 Judicial garment

55 Vale men

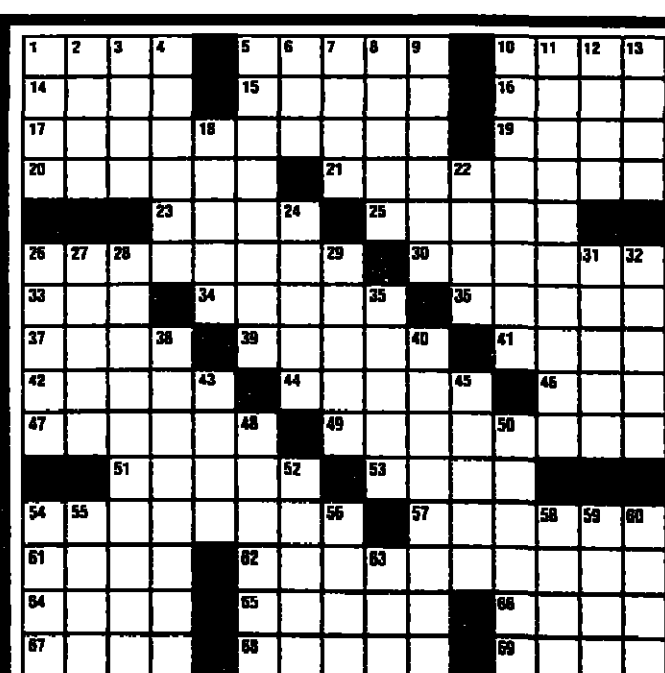
56 Cruise

58 Chimney stuff

59 Slacken

60 Depict unfairly

63 Speed up





## WORLD

# Vietnam says China holds key to any settlement for Kampuchean debacle

SINGAPORE (R) — Vietnam's foreign minister said Tuesday that China held the key to a settlement of the four-year-long conflict in Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also warned Vietnam's non-Communist neighbors in South East Asia that it would not tolerate any action that it considered damaging to its security.

He said the five-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) should not demand a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea without showing any concern for what he described as the Chinese threat.

"If China signed a treaty of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, we will withdraw our troops from Kampuchea the very next day," Mr. Thach told a press conference in Singapore.

He accused ASEAN of hostile

activities against the Indochinese states for several years, particularly its support for the formation of a coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups including the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge.

He made clear that Vietnam reserved the right of retaliation, but he did not say what form this would take.

Mr. Thach told foreign reporters earlier that Thailand, which shares a frontier with Kampuchea, had been harbouring the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who form the bulk of the fighting forces of the new coalition.

"We have not yet crossed the border in pursuit of the Pol Pot group. We have abstained up to now. But patience has its limit," he said.

The Khmer Rouge under Prime Minister Pol Pot ruled Kampuchea for nearly four years until overthrown by a Vietnamese-led

invasion of January 1979.

Mr. Thach, who held talks with Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan and Deputy Premier for foreign affairs S. Nathan Rajaratnam on the first leg of a regional tour, denied that he had threatened to export guerrilla revolution to the ASEAN countries.

ASEAN, which groups Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, has called for an immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops followed by U.N.-supervised elections in Kampuchea.

Mr. Thach confirmed that Vietnam had started the pullout of a significant number of forces from Kampuchea. "They are combat troops but I cannot tell you the number," he added.

Hanoi announced the partial pullout on the eve of Mr. Thach's arrival.

## Radical Party elect leader in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Radical Party President Carlos Contin was confirmed as leader of Argentina's second largest political force in the first party convention held after a six-year ban on political activity.

Mr. Contin defeated a bid to appoint former Argentine President Arturo Illia as party leader by 37 votes to 23 and nine abstentions after three days of stormy discussions.

Raul Alfonsín, leader of a Leftist faction of the middle-of-the-road party, led an all-out attack against Mr. Contin.

With the majority Peronists still weakened by the divisions that contributed to President Maria Estela Peron's overthrow in 1976, the moderate and democratically minded radical party has a good chance of winning the next election, political analysts say.

## New general to take over Bolivia

LA PAZ (R) — Guido Vildoso, who will be sworn in as new president on Wednesday charged with supervising the country's transition to democracy, is one of Bolivia's youngest generals.

Aged 45, he played a key role in persuading Gen. Celso Torrel to resign after announcing a rapid return to democracy.

As army chief of staff, he transmitted to the former president a demand for his resignation drawn up by a group of army commanders.

Gen. Vildoso's only previous experience in government was as minister of health from 1976 to 1978 under the military administration of Gen. Hugo Banzer.

Last year, as commander of the army garrison in the southeastern city of Cochabamba, Gen. Vildoso played a key role in crushing two attempted coups against the government of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza.

## Warsaw to reshuffle senior posts

WARSAW (R) — Poland's military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski addresses the Sejm (parliament) Wednesday amid increasing signs that the government is planning major announcements after seven months of martial law.

Government sources said the general would speak immediately after the Sejm opens. They said the spokesman for the ruling military council for national salvation would give one of his rare press conferences in the afternoon.

There has been widespread speculation that the authorities would announce some sort of concessions to mark Polish national day on Thursday, including the release of a large number of interned members of the suspended Solidarity trade union.

The speech follows a major reshuffle of senior posts in the Communist Party last week, including removal of the secretary for propaganda and introduction of a number of seasoned economists.

The shake-up was interpreted as reflecting disappointment over efforts to restore confidence in the party, which has dwindled to new low levels under martial law, and effectively implement and austere economic reform programme.

The military authorities, hamstrung by the stop on Western cre-

aits imposed as a political sanction in January, concede that the only real success economically has been an increase in coal output. All mines have been put under military control.

Industrial production has continued to decline and the only comfort being drawn is that the decline is slowing.

Although there is not much hope that Lech Walesa and other top union officials and advisers will be freed, it is expected that many of the less important internees, totalling about 2,000 men and women, could be released.

Some military controls could be eased, perhaps those concerning the summary martial law courts or tight overseas travel restrictions.

The biggest problem, what to do with Solidarity, persists. Government sources say the authorities are working on new trade union legislation aimed at preventing the re-emergence of a union with political power.

### Pope's trip to Poland

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul Tuesday discussed the crisis in Poland and his planned trip there with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrtek, church sources said.

Mr. Cyrtek, the highest ranking Polish official to meet the Pope since martial law was imposed,

spent one hour with the Pope in the papal summer residence, a hilltop fortress near Rome.

The meeting was strictly private and no comment was made afterwards by the Vatican or the Polish Embassy.

Vatican sources said they believed Mr. Cyrtek would first report to his government before any communique, possibly a joint statement containing a date for Pope's visit, would be made public.

The Pope has been hoping to visit Poland in August for the 600th anniversary of the Madonna of Jasna Gora, Poland's most venerated religious shrine, but martial law and Soviet opposition have cast doubt over the date of his visit.

Dates mentioned in Vatican and Polish church circles for the Pope's visit range between August and May next year.

Polish sources rejected them all as speculation and hinted that an announcement on the visit would be made soon. They believe Mr. Cyrtek handed the Pope a formal invitation Tuesday.

The Pope himself is known to be keen to make the trip on Aug. 26 although the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp said the date was difficult.

## Soviet pipeline to Europe to figure high in Schmidt's Washington talks

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who starts a U.S. trip Tuesday, will seek the help of Secretary of State George Shultz to try to overcome President Reagan's opposition to the Soviet-West European gas pipeline scheme, government sources said.

The nine-day visit was originally intended as a holiday but Mr. Schmidt's concern over the growing rift between the U.S. and its allies forced a change in his plans, they said.

Mr. Shultz, who took office earlier this week, is a personal friend of the chancellor and is reputed to have warmer ties with the president than Alexander Haig, his predecessor as head of the State Department.

This has led to hopes in Bonn that he may influence the president to withdraw a ban on the use

of U.S. turbine parts produced abroad for the pipeline being built to bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a news conference Monday that U.S.-West European relations had worsened since the ban was added to earlier U.S. sanctions against the East Bloc.

The president has repeatedly voiced fears that the pipeline deal with Moscow will make West Germany too dependent on Soviet Energy, which Mr. Schmidt denies.

But there is more tied up in the deal than gas. The ban on the use of foreign-made U.S. technology has put thousands of jobs at risk in West European countries experiencing high unemployment.

Mr. Boelling said the talks between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Shultz would cover a wide range of

topics, including East-West relations and security. The chancellor would make clear West Germany's wish for substantial progress in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting medium range nuclear missiles in Europe and reducing strategic arms.

Bonn officials said Mr. Schmidt was also likely to press Mr. Shultz for direct U.S. talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to help end the crisis in Lebanon.

Mr. Schmidt's immediate destination is Houston, where tomorrow he will meet prominent Texas politicians and lecture on the Atlantic partnership.

He flies to San Francisco to meet Mr. Shultz the same evening and will stay at his home for two days before visiting other parts of California.

## British premier evades questions in parliament about major spy case

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday dodged questions about persistent reports of a major spy case at one of Britain's most secret intelligence bases.

Mrs. Thatcher, whose Conservative government is already embarrassed by the sudden disclosure of breaches in the guard around Queen Elizabeth, made a brief, low-key statement to parliament in response to a clamour for information from the opposition and her supporters alike.

But she disclosed nothing that was not already known to the general public—that a taxi driver who worked at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) from 1968 to 1977 was charged on July 15 under the official secrets act.

GCHQ, located at Cheltenham, 160 kilometres west of London, is Britain's electronic espionage centre where 8,000 scientists, mathematicians and computer experts handle sensitive government messages and monitor coded foreign signals.

It collaborates closely with its American counterpart, the National Security Agency (NSA).

The accused man, Geoffrey Prime, was alleged to have committed a series of unspecified acts of espionage over the past 14 years.

Mrs. Thatcher, who is personally responsible for intelligence matters, deflected all questions, saying the case was sub judice and until the trial was completed she could say nothing further.

But the prime minister acknowledged that the charge was serious and said any security issues arising from the case would be referred to the security commission, the government's intelligence watchdog.

The prime minister said she could not state whether anyone else was likely to be charged. "Absolute certainty is never possible in these matters," she said.

## Nicaragua celebrates 3rd anniversary of revolution

MASAYA, Nicaragua (R) — Nicaragua accused the United States Monday of destabilising Central America, which it said was "on the brink of war."

Nicaraguan junta chief Daniel Ortega told tens of thousands of flag-waving supporters on the third anniversary of the country's leftist revolution that the Reagan administration was trying to topple his government to kill hopes for social change in Central America.

He accused Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica of being tools of imperialism and said: "Central America is on the brink of war. The first invading Honduran soldiers have begun falling in El Salvador. In Guatemala the shooting of peasants has been legalised."

U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton left his seat at the Masaya town square meeting as Commander Ortega accused Washington of backing rightist

commandos raiding Nicaraguan territory.

The latest example of a U.S.-backed attack was a pre-dawn raid Tuesday in which an unidentified two-engine plane unsuccessfully fired two rockets at fuel tanks in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, Commander Ortega said.

Masaya, where Tuesday's rally took place, was where the first popular insurrection of the revolution against rightist dictator Anastasio Somoza began in 1978.

Commander Ortega called on Latin American leaders to join diplomatic forces with Nicaragua to prevent the United States from turning Central America into a new Vietnam.

The only head of state in attendance was Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins who said he hoped the Sandinist Party (FSLN) controlling Nicaragua would soon allow opposing political parties to participate significantly in a multi-party state.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A ♠AK7 ♠Q3 ♠KQJ652  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—We would not fault you if you chose to rebid three clubs, but to our mind a jump to two no trump is more constructive. Though you have only 18 HCP, your good six-card suit compensates for any point deficiency. Essentially, your hand is balanced and no trump looks like your most likely game. In addition, you want the lead to come up to your hand in case partner has something like 10-x-x in spades.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK3 ♠AKQJ93 ♠8 ♠KJ6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT 3 ♠

What action do you take?  
A.—Bidding three hearts. Even though your hand might not produce a game, you should take this opportunity to tell partner that you are not interested in defending three diamonds doubled. If partner is completely broke, or has, nothing but wasted values in diamonds, he is allowed to pass three hearts — with ten tricks in your own hand, you would have rebid four hearts.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KQJ5 ♠A ♠954 ♠KQ952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?  
A.—Opposite the right hand your better than minimum opening bid could produce a slam, but you cannot yet judge its potential. All you can do for the moment is to show your support for part-

ner's suit. Bid three diamonds. If partner makes an aggressive move, cue-bid your first-round heart control.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠65 ♠1096 ♠AQJ82 ♠A73  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—Don't pussyfoot around — raise to four hearts. Partner must have a good suit and excellent trick-taking ability to overcall at the two-level vulnerable. You have adequate support and solid controls. A bid of three diamonds would be a waste of time, and three hearts puts too much pressure on partner.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AK72 ♠KJ107 ♠6 ♠K982  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Since partner might have next to nothing for his forced response, don't get too excited about your hand. A raise to two hearts is all it merits. That tells partner that you have better than a minimum takeout double, and invites him to game if he has the equivalent of about 8 working points.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠4 ♠KQ1083 ♠KJ9852 ♠7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—Distributionally, you have a very powerful hand. But it has one flaw — it is aceless. So proceed with care. Since you have already bid freely at the two-level, a jump preference to four diamonds is adequate. If you launch into Blackwood, you run the risk of finding partner with only two aces. What then?

## CHARACTER STUDY

By Raymond F. Elmer

### ACROSS

- 1 Flasco
- 2 Word with wise
- 3 Partisanship
- 4 Sear for
- 5 Landing fish
- 6 Sward
- 7 Leap over
- 8 Spanish cloak
- 9 Suits to
- 10 Role for
- 11 Seta Davis
- 12 Role for
- 13 Robert Morley
- 14 Maccarte
- 15 Scourge of
- 16 Scourge of
- 17 Scourge of
- 18 Scourge of
- 19 Scourge of
- 20 Scourge of
- 21 Scourge of
- 22 Scourge of
- 23 Scourge of
- 24 Scourge of

### DOWN

- 1 Face adornment
- 2 Certain berth
- 3 Partisanship
- 4 Sear for
- 5 Landing fish
- 6 Sward
- 7 Leap over
- 8 Spanish cloak
- 9 Suits to
- 10 Role for
- 11 Seta Davis
- 12 Role for
- 13 Robert Morley
- 14 Maccarte
- 15 Scourge of
- 16 Scourge of
- 17 Scourge of
- 18 Scourge of
- 19 Scourge of
- 20 Scourge of
- 21 Scourge of
- 22 Scourge of
- 23 Scourge of
- 24 Scourge of

### Diagramless

17 X 17, by Martha J. De Wit

### ACROSS

- 1 Famine
- 2 Housewife
- 3 Housewife
- 4 Housewife
- 5 Housewife
- 6 Housewife
- 7 Housewife
- 8 Housewife
- 9 Housewife
- 10 Housewife
- 11 Housewife
- 12 Housewife
- 13 Housewife
- 14 Housewife
- 15 Housewife
- 16 Housewife
- 17 Housewife
- 18 Housewife
- 19 Housewife
- 20 Housewife
- 21 Housewife
- 22 Housewife
- 23 Housewife
- 24 Housewife

### DOWN

- 1 Tent cities
- 2 "You — my
- 3 Sawyer or
- 4 Hailstone
- 5 Resistant
- 6 Alpine sports
- 7 Equipment
- 8 Hail and sticky
- 9 Gerni's wife
- 10 Appraised
- 11 "Keep the —
- 12 "Keep the —
- 13 "Keep the —
- 14 "Keep the —
- 15 "Keep the —
- 16 "Keep the —
- 17 "Keep the —
- 18 "Keep the —
- 19 "Keep the —
- 20 "Keep the —
- 21 "Keep the —
- 22 "Keep the —
- 23 "Keep the —
- 24 "Keep the —

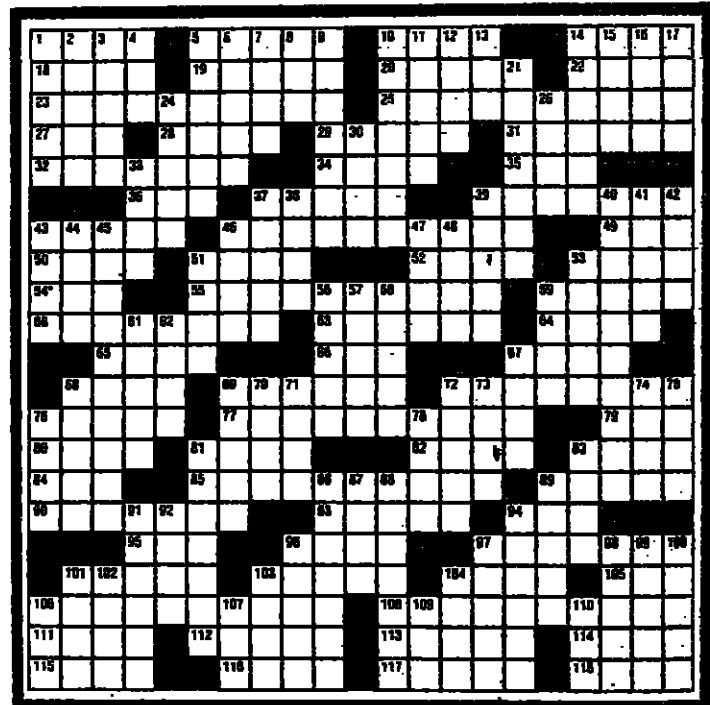
### ACROSS

- 1 Famine
- 2 Housewife
- 3 Housewife
- 4 Housewife
- 5 Housewife
- 6 Housewife
- 7 Housewife
- 8 Housewife
- 9 Housewife
- 10 Housewife
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- 21 "Keep the —
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- 24 "Keep the —

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Etkens

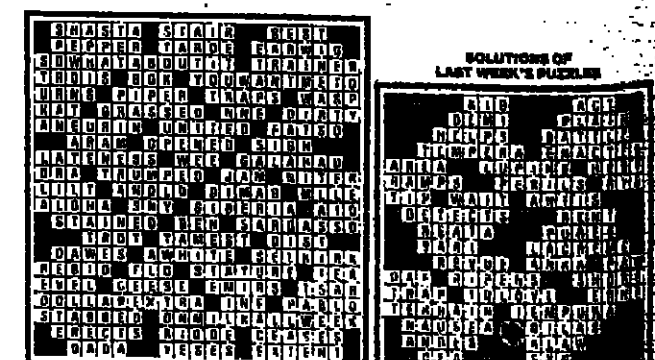


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Surely it's good to be challenged at sunrise and happily content by sunset.
2. Fantastic dispute in my maelstrom patch. "We catastrophe." "Oh, honeydew!"
3. Scandal clouds in terror zone terrified citizens.
4. Jolly jurer journeys to meet for fun, not real.

## CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BINNG ROCKECTEYK RFEICG SICYKH RANN  
FONF FISTCH FLK RIACPL IR BANG. — By Len Sherry
2. NP NOW NX PLANTS. WEY TZZA IE UWV LT  
NTUMLOZTBYX PZANTZ. HM N.O. — By Barbara J. Ross
3. GNOSRW GREEN AWGXNS GALAXH  
NGNOM GRIRXAW HIRLAW. — By India M. Sperry
4. DUR EMIFA XLD AFLA MA MX BUEYJAYD  
FLARKLY GUK L XPLK EXXMBNIP AU IU  
GYLA GKUE AMEJ AU AMEJ. — By Cary Dick



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